MESSAGE

DAVID H. JEROME.

Retiring Governor of Michigan,

TO THE LEGISLATURE

JANUARY 3, 1883.

SENATORS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The constitution makes it my duty to give the Legislature informa-tion of the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as shall seem ex-

When the constitution was adopted, thirtytwo years since, the task thus imposed upon the Governor was of easy performance com pared to its present magnitude. Then the population of the State was less than 400,000, The Michigan University and the State Normai School, with an investment for the former of \$100,000 and for the latter of \$470. 30, constituted the State educational institutions. The asylum for the insane at Kala marco and the institution for the deaf, the dumb and the blind, at Flint, with an investment for the former of \$362.03 and for the latter of \$181.51, comprehended the State charitable institutions, and the crude begining of a prison at Jackson, on which had been expended \$166,237.94, was the only penal institution belonging to the State. These constituted the institutions about which information was to be given at the date above referred to. The railroads scarcely exceeded in length and capacity the private railroads now used by Michigan lumbermen for hauling their saw logs from where the timber grows to floatable streams. The commerce on the surrounding lakes was insignificant in comparison with its present magnitude. No communication had then been opened with the Upper Peninsula except in a small way, by transhipment and land carriage around the Sault. That Penin-sula, with the major part of the north half of the Lower Peninsula, was then a dense wilderness, without inhabitants and only partially explored. The agricultural products of the State were scarcely sufficient for home consumption. Copper, from and salt were not produced in our State for shipment, and there were few factories to give employment to our people. We simply possessed the undeveloped, and, to a great extent, unknown elements upon which great States are founded. During the years that have since inter

vened, extraordinary progress has been made, until, without estentation and with commendable pride, we can invite comparison with any State in the Union. Our population has reached 1,750,009,

1,000,000 of which has been added within the last twenty years. The finances, the pri-mary school system, the University, the State Normal School and the Agricultural College; the three asylums for the insane, the institution for the deaf and dumb, the School for the Blind, and the State Public School; the Reform Schools for boys and girls, the State prison and the State House of Correction and Reformatory; the 4,500 miles of railroad; the fisheries and State boards, are among the prominent topics about which I am called upon to give information and to make suggestions. My aim will be to discharge the duty imposed, with a view of aiding you in performing your higher re-sponsibilities to the State.

STATE FINANCES.

The State is in admirable financial condition. The policy engrafted upon its legislative practice more than twenty years since, and which has been invariably adhered to in conducting its financial affairs-"to pay as means before their expenditure has been en-tered upon—has resulted in numerous ad-The people who are called upon to pay taxes in advance, with which to make improvements, are more rigidly inclined to weigh with care proposed enterprises and to scrutinize the acts of officials charged with the work. Again, business conducted purely on a cash basis has the same advantages in public transactions as in those of a private The wisdom of this policy has been abundantly manifested in the economy with which our public buildings have been constructed, and the results that have been accomplished with the very moderate taxes levied for State purposes. Of all the States that defray their general expenses by taxes levied on property other than corporations paylog specific taxes, and that discharge all their obligations, Michigan ranks the lowest. The bonded debt made it necessary to

provide means for its extinguishment. constitution required the creation of a sinking fund for that purpose. This has been complied with, and within the last thirty years over \$5,000,000 have been used for that purpose from revenues derived about equally from direct taxation, from sales of educational lands, and from specific taxes scallected from corporations. These funds were constantly accumulating. Loans to Shanks would not yield the rate of interest the bonds were bearing; prudence dictated that bonds should be retired before maturity. so far as practicable. This was done. The surplus funds in the treasury that could not be so used were loaned at the best rate of interest obtainable. While from the Satter source the interest earnings have reached nearly \$700,000, they are small compared to the benefits derived from paying the bonds in advance of maturity.

In addition to their contributions to the payment of the bonded debt, the revenues from direct taxation and from the sales of educational lands have defrayed the general expenses of the State and have built up its institutions

The specific taxes collected from corporations have not only contributed to the payment of the principal and the interest of the bonded debt, but have paid the interest on the trust funds. The latter interest payments aggregate an amount exceeding the entire trust funds.

Again, from the surplus revenue from specific taxes over \$1,000,000 have been distributed among the primary schools, in addition to the interest payments as above.

The expenditures pursuant to appropria-tions for lands and permanent improve-ments for State institutions are as follows: The University...... \$ 411,000.00 State Normal School...... 90,742,53 Michigan Asylum for Insane. New Asylum for Insane, Traverse City Institution for the Deaf and Pumb. 50,000.00 school for the Blind..... 52 ,302.94 State Prison. State House of Correction and Re-316,226,32 Reform School for Girls 218,192,23 117,550.00

Capitel Building (including the old), 1, 14, 58 31 These achievements are the well-rounded results of judicious laws enforced by fatth-ful administration in the various depart-

ments of government. The condition of the treasury up to the 30th day of September last is as follows: Bal nee in treasury Sept. 30, 1880. .\$1,578,643.01

eccipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 2,609,283.07 .94.185.031.08

Sept. 30, 1882..... 2,010,084.th

..... \$,757.900 01 Add U. S. boacs in sinking fund Total \$2.057,253 21 This money belongs to the following

General fund-applicable to the appropositions levelviere made and the corrent expenses at the State asserted and security ormal School interest fund...... Universit, jut rest fond. Iniversit lub-rost fond...... Primary chool interest fund....... Suking fund-cash..... ed States bonds.

St. Mary's Falls ship canal fund.... Warfund.... Sundry deposits..... \$2,057,933.21 The amount of specific appropriations unpaid Sept. 30, 1882, is \$392,277.90
The bonded debt of the State has been reduced during the past two years as follows:
Two-million-loan bonds, 1883. \$ 1,000.60
War bounty bonds. 1,000.60
Adjusted bonds. 3,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 3,000.00

Total..... \$ 5,000.00

BONDED DEBT.

The funded and fundable debt of the State Sept. 30, 1882, was as follows: INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

Two-million-loan bonds, bearing 6per-cent interest, due Jan. 1, 1883. \$ 590,000.00

War-bounty-loan bonds, bearing 7per-cent interest, due May 1, 1890. 298,000.00

Total interest-bearing bonds \$ 888,0 10,00 NON-INTEREST-BEARING BONDS. \$21,000 part-paid five-million loan, adjustable at \$578.57 per \$1,000...\$ 12,149.97 Total bonded debt...... \$ 900,140.97

The cash in the treasury applicable to the payment of the bonded debt is as follows:
Sinking fund, Sept. 30, 1880......\$ 908,895.27
United States bonds......\$ 300,000,00 United States bonds..... \$1,208,805.27 Interest on U. S. bonds \$ 3,375.00 Transfer from specific 3,575,00

tax fund..... Payments: Bonds pur-chased, twomillion loan bonds of 1883\$ 1,000.00 War bounty bonds..... Premium on war bounty 1,000.00 200.00 \$2,200.00 bonds Transfers: To primary school int ool interfund general 305,395,27 16,875,00 322,270,27

fund Sept. 30, U. S. bonds in handso fund commis'ners, 300,000.00 880,000.00-\$1.212,470.00

Cash in sinking

part-paid bonds is in the general fund, in accordance with law.... Railroad and other deposits subject to draft. The trust debt of the State is composed of the following funds and amounts received from sales of lands donated by the United States to the State for educational purposes:

Total avails of educational lands sold.....\$4,032,867.11 The State pays an annual interest of 7 per cent on the primary school University and Agricultural College funds 6 per cent on the Normal School fund, and 5 per cent, on the primary school 5 per cent, fund. REVENUES OF THE STATE.

The revenues of the State are principally derived from: 1. The sale of public lands granted to the State for educational purposes by the United

2. From taxes assessed upon the taxable property of the State, denominated State

3. From specific taxes collected from cor-The funds received from the sale of lands en used toward bonded debt and for the general purposes of the State. Interest thereon must be paid

perpetually under the following provisions The proceeds from the sale of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to the State for educational purposes, and the proceeds of all lands or other property given by individuals, or appropriated by the State for like purposes, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest and income of which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsoid, shall be inviolably appropriated and annually applied to the specific object of the

original gift, grant or appropriation."
State taxes must be levied, collected and disbursed under the following provision of the constitution

The Legislature shall provide for an anmual tax, sufficient, with other resources, to pay the estimated expenses of the State Gov-ernment, the interest of the State debt, and such deficiency as may occur in the re-

This provision is mandatory and must be complied with. The specific taxes collected from corpora-tions are imposed in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, as follows:

The Legislature may provide for the collection of specific taxes from banking, railroad, plank-road and other corporations hereafter erented." The moneys so collected are used in ac-

cordance with the following provision of the constitution: All specific taxes, except those received from the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied in paying the in-terest upon the primary school university and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt, in the order herein recited, until the extinguishment of the State debt other than the amounts due to educational funds, when such specific

taxes shall be added to and constitute a part

of the primary school interest fund."
Under the latter constitutional provision the specific taxes heretofore collected have been applied, up to 1880, in paying the inter-est on primary school and educational funds, and the payment of the interest and the principal of the State bonded debt until the latter was provided for by placing in the sinking fund an amount equal to the bonds then outstanding and unmatured. When the sinking fund became equal to the outstanding bonds, the whole amount of specific taxes were applied to educational purposes, and will continue to be so applied ex-

clusively. This class of taxes is large and steadily increasing. For the year 1882 they reached the sum of \$724,982.62, and for the last five years are shown by the following table: 1879 512,874.77 1840 5 8,354.97 1841 935,741,14

1872...... 724,982 62 *Includes '72,33.85 arr arage c liceted of Michigan Southr n and Lak: Shore Railread C n pany, after litigation.

The larger part of this revenue is derived from railroad corporations. The an-nual payments for five years are shown by the table following, taken from the report of the Commissioner of Railroads:

1878. 410, 15 00 1873. 445, 149, 80 1883. 521, 513, 33 The increase in the construction of rail-roads and the increase of taxes incident to increased traffic, if continued in the same ratio as during the past, and under the same rule of taxation, warrants the estimate that within five years the annual revenues from this source alone will reach \$000,000. The clic taxes from corporations would defray the entire expenses of the State if used for that purpose, and thereby render naneces-

mary schools placed upon the tax-payers of each district it would quicken and keep strong their sense of accountability in school

FIRE RELIEF. I called the attention of the last Legisla-ture, at its special session held in February and March, to the disastrous forest fires and March, to the disastrous forest fires which for the second time in ten years had devastated, in the month of September previous, the Huron peninsula. Three thousand buildings had been destroyed, 18,000 persons had been deprived of the means of support, and between 200 and 300 lives had been swept away in this awful calamity. Only the benevolence and co-operation of the public at large had prevented death by public at large had prevented death by starvation. Committees had been organized in Detroit, Port Huron, Flint, East Saginaw, Saginaw and Bay City to gather and dis-tribute supplies, and they had been aided in the request of the committees representing the places above named, I designated a State Commission to act as a central organization, consisting of ex-Gov. H. P. Baldwin, Chairman, United States Senator Omar D. Conger, Hon. Charles T. Gorman, Gen. F. W. Swift, Alexander H. Dey, D. C. Whitwood and George C. Codd, Esquires. Immediately after this action, the local

committees, with one exception, became subordinate to the commission in their work, or turned over their funds to be distributed by the central head, as is shown by the de-tailed reports submitted by them, and made

a part of the report of the commission. The Port Huron committee continued to act independently, and was active in the distribution of a large amount of money and many supplies intrusted to it by the donors.

Of their action I have no report.

I issued an appeal to the people of the United States, stating the magnitude of the disaster, the appointment of the commission,

and requesting aid.

In response to this and the appeals made very generally through the press, most liberal contributions continued to be made from not only the people in our own State, but from almost every State and Territory in the Union. Contributions also came from Canada, from Great Britain, from France and from South America. While all were liberal, those made by the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleve-land, Hartford, Newark, Albany, Baltimore, Rochester, Lancaster and Charleston (S. C.)

were munificent. The commission continued the work with rare energy and discretion, and, with the ans contributed, the sufferers were cared

ridrly well. In the last days of January,

c), it became apparent that their wants
could not be met by private methods until
the harvest would bring relief. After full
consultation with many citizens, I decided o convene the Legislature in extraordinary ession, to consider the situation and to provide means to relieve these sufferers, and for other important State matters. On the 23d of February the Legislature convened, and, after considering the facts presented as to the necessities of these people, an appropriation was made of \$250,000, or so much as might be needed, and \$15,000 additional for the rebuilding of the school houses destroyed. The distribution of the appropriated funds was placed in the hands of the gentlemen composing the State commission as above.

The commission received and disbursed contributions in eash amounting to \$416,-736.72, and in merchandise estimated at \$200,000.

Of the amount appropriated by the State \$178,900 has been used for supplies, leaving in the State treasury undrawn of the appropriation \$71,100. The \$15,000 appropriated for school houses has been drawn and is substantially exhausted. It will all be used for the purpose for which it was appro-

The aid thus rendered by contributions the State sustained thes until the late harvest was gathered, which, from its abundance, placed them again in an independent condition, with a bright and perous future before them.

After the above appropriation was made I issued a proclamation thanking the generous donors in behalf of the State, and adding that, provision having been made for the future, individual contributions were no onger necessary.
The transportation free of donated goods

y most of the railroads, the same generous action on the part of express companies, and the free use of the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as well as the generous and efficient action on the part of the press in carrying on the great work of affording relief, calls for kindly remembrance ed acknowledgment.

Acknowledgments are also due to the entlemen composing the State Fire Relief ommission for the gratuitous, long-coninued and laborious task performed. Reference is made to the very complete report of the commission printed in pamphlet

MMIGRATION AND THE GROWTH OF THE STATE. In my opening message to the Legislature of 1881. I invited attention to the large number of acres of unoccupied lands which were open to wettlement and cultivation, and asked authority to appoint a Commissioner of Immigration and an appropriation to carry his work into execution. Both were promptly granted, the appointment of an efficient officer was made, and it is believed to be largely through the work of the office thus established that upward of 50,000 settlers have been added to the agricultural class of our population during the past year. The most important agency in this labor has been the publication and distribution of the pamphlet entitled "Michigan and Its Resources," about 37,000 copies of which have one abroad through the United States and Europe, together with more than 7,000 copies of pamphlets in which its substance

as translated into the languages of Germany and Holland. The wealth of the State has been materially augmented by this action, and the sales of its unoccupied farming lands exceed in quantity those of any former year. This office, during the eighteen months of its existence, has greatly broadened and deepened the public appreciation of the resources of Michigan. It has defused through other communities and countries a more accurate knowledge of the greatness of the State than ever before existed, thus holding out attractions of the most substantial character to the best class of seekers after new homes. No less important has been its work in impressing upon the people of Michigan the realities of the development in which they have shared and whose benefits they are enjoying. The keeping within the State by this means of many citizens who were inclined to look elsewhere for places of permanent settlement has been one of the especially valuable results of the Commissioner's labors. The plan of this office con-templates making it a central bureau of information concerning Michigan and its great interests, whose publications shall keep fully abreast with the growth of the common-wealth, and those constantly augmenting stores of information shall be accessible at all times, not merely to the new comer, but to citizens of every class. Properly administered, it cannot fail to yield results of great value to the State. Its total expense to the present time, including salaries, printing, cost of paper, postage, advertising, and all other items, is about \$15,500, It gives me pleasure to attent my apprecia-tion of the skill, intelligence and fidelity with which Col. Fred Morley, the Commis-

sioner appointed by me, has discharged his duties. BEVISION OF THE TAX LAWS.
The tax laws of the State were complex. voluminous and incongruous. They had been added to and amended until there was that purpose, and thereby render nunscessary any further direct levy of State taxes for the ordinary current expenses of the State Government. This would, of course, take from the educational institutions and primary schools this large item of their support, and world result in other means having to be devised to make good the amount so diverted. If the people prefer to put the surface of the maintenance of the primary schools upon the districts where they are blocated, and use a whole or a part of the specific taxes for current expenses of the specific taxes for current expens little certainty as to the real construction to

extra session subsequently heid. The work of the commission was so thoroughly and intelligently performed that the bills reported by it were enacted into laws by the Legislature without material modification. It is reasonable to expect that the operations of these laws will insure the prompt collection of the revenues of the State, will carefully guard the rights of the property-holders, and will enable the State to give a valid title in case of a resort to sale of realty for the nonpayment of taxes. It will also for the nonpayment of taxes. It will also restore as tax-paying property millions of acres of land that the owners have long since abandoned paying taxes on, and enable the State to realize some portion of the large sums advanced on bids for delinquent taxes on these lands, by sales of the interest of the State to be made under a scale of graduated prices adjusted according to the time that shall have elapsed before sales are consum-mated. It will also clear up the mixed titles obtaining contributions by those of other places. It became evident, however, that a central head had become a necessity, and, at the State, and restore them to sale for actual central head had become a necessity, and, at

STATE SWAMP LANDS. From the report of the State Swamp Land Commissioner for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1882, the amount of swamp lands in the Lower Peninsula subject to appropriation or sale was 49,608,60 acres. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Control appropriations were made aggregating 13,980 acres, leaving 35,688.60 acres at this date. It is estimated by competent authority that when all the lands now reserved on contracts and special appropriations are selected the remainder will be of little or no value. Adopting this view, the Board of Control, at its meeting in December last, re-solved that it was inexpedient to make further appropriations until selection of lands to satisfy all outstanding contracts and ap-propriations be made, and the remainder of the lands be examined as to value. Con-tracts for constructing roads and ditches to be paid for in worthless lands might place the State under obligations to pay from other means. I fully concur in the action taken by the Board of Control. For further particulars reference is made to the apnendix.

UNPATENTED EWAMP LANDS In the list of swamp lands granted to the State by the United States there were 1,714,-587 acres in excess of the amount subsequently patented. The Commissioner of the State Land Office has caused lists of these unpatented lands to be prepared for use in settling with the Government. Arrangements are partly perfected to adjust this claim in behalf of the State. It is expected that the Government will convey to the State what lands it still has applicable to the grant and settle for the deficiency found to be due in money.

The preparation of these lists covered four years of continuous labor, and success in se-curing the rights claimed will depend upon the fidelity and energy with which the work is prosecuted at Washington. Reference is made to the report of the Commissioner.

NEW ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. The number of the insane had increased so that more provision for their care was imperative. This necessity was presented to the Legislature with the recommendation that an appropriation be made for the erection of an additional asylum. The appropriation was made, the site has been selected and purchased, and the contracts for construction let, with every prospect of prompt completion and within the appropriation. In addition to the site purchased, a provis-ional contract has been made for fifty-six acres of adjacent land with the firm of Hannah, Lay & Co. This is deemed to be very desirable for the future good of the asylum, but under the provisions of act 107, Laws of 1875, it cannot be legally transferred to the State in consequence of Commissioner Hannah being one of the above-named firm of Hannah being one of the above-named firm of Hannah, Lay & Co. I recommend that the law be so modified as to permit this transfer to be made. For a more detailed statement reference is made to the report of the Board

On examination of this asylum it was found to be in good condition with a few exceptions. The old system of heating was inadequate and very expensive for fuel. I recommended an appropriation of \$40,000 for an improved method; the amount was appropriated and the improvement made, esulting in a more generous supply of heat, better ventilation, and with a consumption of less than 3,000 tons of coal for the first year, while for previous years the average was over 5,000 tons.

This was the first asylum for the insane built in our State, and its construction was continued over a term of some thirty years. The fragmentary mode of construction necessarily has added to its cost and detracted from its appearance. Appointments that when made were abreast of the times are now out of date. Within the two years past many desirable improvements have been made, including grading, completing drives, constructing walks and planting additional shrubbery; removal of barn and erecting a new one; construction of sewer; purchase of additional land, and the introduction of a new steam heating system, heretofore re-ferred to. With these improvements, the institution, for all practical purposes, ranks with the best. On the 1st of October last there were 740 patients, an increase for two years of St. With a normal capacity of 550, is has had a daily average for the past two years of 656 patients; "as a consequence the halls have been crowded, proper classification could not be maintained, and unusual

disturbance has existed."

The finances of this institution are in good.

condition. Total receipts for two years for the for the same length of time..... 209,110.60

Leaving in the treasury Sept. 30,

At the time the female department was erected the front walls of the center and south wing were arranged for stuccoing, They still remain as they were left, in an unfinished condition. The brick are crumbling, and should be preserved from further disintegration by repairs and painting. To paint and pencil these walls will cost, according to estimate, about \$3,000.

A hospital department for general purposes, and more especially for the better treatment of contagious diseases, and from wasting diseases, such as cancer, consumption and chronic diarrhoea, at an estimated cost of \$12,000, is asked for.

The prudent management, economy and utility exhibited heretofore in making improvements commend the estimates made by the managers to your generous consideration. Reference is made to the report of the Board of Trustees.

EASTERN ASYLUM. This institution, as originally constructed, had a normal capacity to care for 400 patients. During the past two years two additional wings have been completed, which afford room for 150 patients, making the present capacity of the asylum 550. The following improvements have also been made: A summer-house, a lodge, additional rooms finished in the attic, and considerable additions to the books and pictures in the li-

The daily average of patients for 1881 was 450, and for 1882 was 501. The number at the close of November was 577, whose care has cost for the two years an average of

\$3.94 per week.

The patients at the asylums for the insane are classified into three divisions. The expenses for their care are borne respectively by the State, by the counties from which they came, and by individuals. These payments are made after the care is rendered on the prescutation of bills therefor. There was no cash capital with which to supply this institution economically with food and other necessaries. There was no adequate

struction of the present statute governing the responsibilities for the maintenance of patients. This embarrassment should be removed by modifying the present statute.

The admirable condition of this asylum attests the fidelity and capacity of the management, and entitles their recommendation to confidence. For a more particular statement, I refer to the report of the Board of Trustees. Trustees.

INSANE CRIMINALS. There are now sixty-eight insane criminals confined in the two prisons. Under existing laws, insane convicts discharged from penal laws, insane convicts discharged from penal institutions, and persons arrested on criminal charges and adjudged insane, must be admitted to the asylums irrespective of the nature of their mental disorder or prospects of recovering, often to the exclusion of more hopeful cases of those who are not criminals. These are a disturbing element in the asylums and detract from their curative work. In neighboring States and in some of the European countries this class are cared for in separate buildings erected for that pur-

I respectfully call your attention to the liscussion of this subject by the Boards of

Trustees of both asylums. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. This institution is in good condition. It has a normal capacity for 250 pupils, and now has 250 receiving literary instruction, learning the art of communicating with others, and being taught mechanical pur-suits that will enable them to be self-supporting when they graduate. The approeriation for current expenses for the years 881 and 1882 was \$80,000, and for improvements \$3,717.80. Similar appropriations will be asked for 1883 and 1884 amounting to \$95,650. The Board of Trustees recommend the enlargement of the institution to keep pace with the increase in the number of pupils incident to the increase of population of the State. For the plan of enlargement and a detailed statement of its cost, together with the financial exhibit, reference is made

to the summary of the report of the Super-intendent hereto appended.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Prior to 1880 the blind pupils in charge of the State were cared for at the Institution for the Deat, the Dumb and the Blind at Flint. In 1879 the Legislature authorized the appointment of a commission to locate and establish a separate school for the blind. This commission was duly appointed, and after much labor it was unable to agree upon a permanent site for the school, but leased some buildings and grounds in the city of Lansing temporarily. The pupils were removed from Flint to the leased buildings in

The failure to agree upon a permanent site was reported to the Legislature at its session in 1881, and by joint resolution the school was permanently located and authority given to the Board of State Auditors to purchase the property held under a lease as stated above, and known as the Odd Fellows' Institute.

Since the purchase of this property liberal improvements have been made; among them a new boiler-house and workshop, steam heating, artesian well, sewer, and grading streets and grounds; additions have also been made to the library and apparatus and the furniture. The cost of the improvements is about \$40,000. The purchase price of the property was \$10,000. estimated current expenses for 1883

are \$23,000; 1884, \$26,000. During the two years ending June 22, 1882, there have been in all seventy-six pu-pils in this school-fifty-five the first year and sixty-three the second. In addition to literary instruction, the boys are taught to make brooms, and are required to work part of each day for five days in the week, and the girls are instructed in sewing and other useful employments. Self-support after leaving the school is the object sought to be attained by the management.

The Commissioners in their report, in support of the proposed enlargement of the school buildings, quote statistics to show that less than one-half of the pupils tled to admission can now be cared for. The two wings for which appropriations are asked would afford accommodations for 145

additional pupils.

For details, reference is made to the report of the Superintendent and to the appendix. The wants of this institution are commended to your careful consideration.

This institution was opened in May, 1874. It has a farm of seventy-two acres connected with it, divided into orchard, meadow, pasturage, and grounds for cultivation. The buildings consist of one contral plus contr central, nine cottages, one engine and boiler house, and one hospital. They are all con-structed of brick, are warmed by steam, and lighted by gas made on the premises. The latter improvement was added within the past two years. The latest improvements in steam heating, cooking, laundry, bathing and ventilating apparatus have been in-

The total amount hitherto expended for building, land and improvements is about \$200,000. At present it has a normal capacity for 300 children. An appropriation will be asked of \$600 for the purchase of four acres of hand. The state now owns land on the three sides of the piece desired. An appropriation was once made for the purcha of additional land, but the price demanded then was double that now asked. I recommend that the appropriation be made

The appropriations for the years 1881 and

\$33,300 Appropriations will be asked for the years For nospital and repairs. \$75,000

The appropriations for current expenses, and for a hospital, are doubtless reasonable. For particulars, reference is made to the Board of Control.

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.
This board has been engaged for a term of ears in gathering information regarding the conduct of prisons, poor-houses and charitable institutions, and recommending improved methods for the care of their un-fortunate inmates. At the session of 1881 it was made the further duty of the board to visit the various institutions of the State, to examine their estimates for future wants, and also to examine the plans of any buildings for school purposes, living-rooms, work-rooms, or sleeping-rooms for inmates, or any system of sewerage, ventilation or heating which shall be authorized by the Legislature to be constructed, and to report its opin-

These arduous duties have been faithfully performed with credit to the board and with profit to the State. For details reference is made to the report of the board.

During the years 1881 and 1882 there have been added to the library 4,082 volumes, at a cost of \$5,079.08. The growth of the library during the last two years has exceeded that of any previous two years. The additions have been valuable, especially in English and Irish law reports and miscellaneous law books, also in statute laws of the various States, as well as many valuable reference books and American and English histories. There are wanted to complete sets many law reports-English, Irish and Scotch-and the decisions of the various courts of the United States, together with others referred to by the Librarian. For the purchase of these books \$5,000 for each of the years 1886

and 1884 is asked. The Legislature in 1881 authorized the Adjutant General to publish a second edition of 20,000 of the book entitled "Michigan in the War." The distribution of these books to Michigan soldiers was placed in this department. About 4,000 applications for them had been filed up to Sept. 30 last.

I think the work of the department has been faithfully performed, and its wants for the future are entitled to favorable consideration. For particulars reference is made to the report of the Librarian.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. The Legislature at its last regular session passed an act revising and consolidating the school laws then in force. Under the new iaw important improvements are made in the system of examination of teachers and in the supervision of schools. Efficient teachers and better schools are the result, with a fair prospect of continuous insprove-ment in the latter as the law becomes more

57,917.92 acres, at \$4...... 1,431,671.68

country.

With appropriations made by the last
Legislature and other facilities, material
improvements have been made. The more
prominent are the erection of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, a system of sewerage per-fected, the capacity of the Chemical Labora-tory enlarged nearly double, the Museum completed and the new fire-proof Library building far on the road to completion. A school of Political Science has been established, and gives evidence of becoming a popular addition to the Department of Literature. Progress has also been made by elevating the standard of literary prepara-tion for admission to all the departments, including the professional schools, and by lengthening the course of some of the

At the close of the year ending Sept. 30, At the close of the year ending Sept. 39, 1882, there were students in attendance in the different departments as follows: Department of Literature, Science and Arts, 513; Department of Medicine and Surgery, 380; Homeopathic Medical College, 71; College of Dental Surgery, 75; School of Pharmacy, 100; Department of Law, 595; making 1,534 in all. Of this number 184 are women. A good proportion of the women who have graduated here are now successfully en-gaged in professional and literary work, which proves the wisdom of the advanced step taken by the institution in admitting them as students.

You will be asked for appropriations for the coming two years amounting to \$90,000, the details of which will be found in the re-port of the President. I recommend careful consideration of the above estimates and generous treatment in complying with the wants of this institution. Funds held by the State for the Univer-

Avails of sale of lands donated by the United states \$185,001.80 57,715.8**6** 3,453.00 AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
This college was established in 1855. The neans for its construction and maintenance

have been derived from the following sources: Appropriation by the Legislature of twenty-two sections of rall-spring lands, for which the meney was advanced by the State amounting to...\$
In 1861 a further appropriation by the Legislature of swamp lands, which have been sold for...

Total realized for State lands sold \$ 98,716.87 62 the United States Government a 1862 the United States Government of nated to this, with other States, lands to be used in establishing Agricultural Coll ges; 24: 0 0 acres were nominally set apart to this State, but owns to the loss from fractional sections the amount received was really but 245,673.37 acres; 10:203.50 acres of these lands have been sold, and \$224,838.15 received thereon. This has been used by the State, and on which interest by the State, and on which interest has been, and will continue to be, paid at 7 per cent. The total inter-est paid, beginning in 18 a. up to Sept. 35, '82, on the above amounts

.....\$ 179,626.82 \$ 278,343.69 Appropriations in cash have been made from 1857 to 1882, both years included, amounting to Making a total expenditure of ... \$837,088.53

his amount, divided by 36, the number of years since the college was established, makes an annual average expenditure of...
The property of the college on Dec. 1,
1882, exclusive of the granted lands \$32,195.71 for sale, is estimated at.

Deduct from the total expenditures 338.471.55 498,616.98

it leaves.
Which, if divided by 26, shows the average annual cost of maintaining the college, after allowing for the value of the land and the permanent improvements..... \$19,177.57

granted by the Government, 135,-469.87 acres, which, when # ld, will increase the endowment doubtless

amounting to \$29,000 annually

Total estimated expenditures for the two years..... The appropriation for 1881 was..... The appropriation for 1882 was.....

purposes for which the funds are asked for the coming two years are fully set forth in the report of the managers herewith submitted, to which your attention is called, especially to that feature which relates to the establishment of a mechanical depart-This department is urged by the ment. State Board of Agriculture, and some of the agricultural societies. The report of the President calls attention

to the requirements of the act of Congress making the grant of land for this college, as to annual reports, whereas the Legislature provides for publishing biennial reports only. The conditions of the grant should be complied with, and Act No. 206, of 1881, should be modified in this respect. The buildings for which appropriations

were made in 1881 have all been completed, and are now occupied. A new system of steam heating has also been provided with success as to heating, and it reduces the fire risk of the old plan materially. The Secre-tary reports the liabilities of the college fully discharged and sufficient funds on hand to defray the expenses of the remainder of the calendar year. Success has attended the undertaking to

educate young men to become farmers. The total number of graduates up to the close of the last year was 272. I quote from a statement of President Abbot the following: "Of this number more than one-half are engaged in farming, horticulture, or in agricultural schools as their business. A careful examination shows that less than 2 per cent. of the graduates of other kinds of colleges take up agriculture as a pursuit." I respectfully refer you to the above report for more particular statements.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
The State Board of Education expresses the confident opinion that the work of this school is constantly improving and that its influence is widening. Its graduates are filling positions as teachers in nearly every village and township in the State. At the session of 1881 an appropriation of \$25,000 was made for a new building. This has been creeted as a wing to the main building, and was ready for occupancy at the opening of the school in September last. With the additional room and improved facilities the work of the school will be materially improved. During the year 1880-81 ninety-three diplomas, and for the year 1881-82 eighty-two diplomas, were granted to students who have completed one of the prescribed courses.

Appropriations will be asked for the year 1883 \$25,100, and for the year 1884, \$26,100

for current expenses, Also, for the purpose of grading, painting, staining walls, building and repairs, \$7,760, all of which are worthy of careful consideration. Reference is made to the report of the State Board of Education for details. Funds held by the State for the Normal

units of sale of land+ donated by the United States.